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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/778,827	02/08/2001	Laurent Frouin	1807.1093	9520
5514	7590	10/31/2005	EXAMINER	
FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO			BLOUNT, STEVEN	
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA			ART UNIT	
NEW YORK, NY 10112			PAPER NUMBER	
			2668	

DATE MAILED: 10/31/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/778,827

Applicant(s)

FROUIN ET AL.

Examiner

Steven Blount

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 86 - 87, 92, 96 - 97, 104, 108 - 110 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 86 - 87, 92, 96 - 97, 104, 108 - 110 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

A. The finality of the previous Office action is withdrawn in view of the newly presented rejections below. The examiner acknowledges the receipt of the applicants foreign priority papers on 10/6/2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 86, 87, 92, 96, and 108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent 6,584,534 to Kobayashi in view of U.S. 6,751,221 to Saito et al and either one of the following: U.S. patent 6,363,461 to Pawlowski et al or, in the alternative, U.S. patent 5,748,629 to Caldara et al.

With regard to claim 86, Kobayashi teaches communicating between buses in packet networks involving isochronous and asynchronous modes. Kobayashi also teaches that in a network of devices (camcorder, vcr, tv, - see col 5, lines 4+) which involve sending communications via packets (col 6, lines 67+), internal resources are reserved in advance for the transferring of isochronous packets. See col 7, lines 15+.

Kobayashi does not, however, teach that 1) resources are allocated wherein they are "adapted to a receiving mode" for isochronous packets (for applicants first case – see line 11 of claim 86) *before* the second network receives packets from the first network; nor does Kobayashi teach that when asynchronous packets are sent,

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allocation of the resources occurs after the communication device receives the packets from the first network.

Saito et al, in col 47, lines 35+, teaches reserving resources via a channel for isochronous packets .

Pawlowski et al teaches that in the time which remains after isochronous service has been reserved, this may be left for asynchronous service. See col 6, lines 12+. In col 6 lines 13+, it is stated that the memory arbiter can service asynchronous requests "if time remains in the asynchronous service period" which together suggest dynamically allocating the memory resources after the communication devices receives the data.

Caldara et al teaches assigning bandwidth for asynchronous data through initial allocation (col 6 lines 8+) or dynamically. Caldara also teaches distributing the unallocated bandwidth in a dynamic manner. See col 10 lines 1+.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have pre-allocated isochronous memory resources in Kobayashi in the receiving network in light of the teachings of Saito et al, and to have further allocated asynchronous memory resources in the said second network dynamically after the data is received, in light of the teachings of either Pawlowski et al or Caldara et al, in order to provide a means for providing for effective transfer of time sensitive (ie, isochronous data) between two networks when there is asynchronous data present as well.

With regard to claim 87, memory areas 106 and 107 of Kobayashi.

With regard to claims 92 and 96, see members 107 and 108 in Kobayashi.

With regard to claim 108, see the rejection of claim 87, and also col 8 line 67 of Kobayashi (channel numbers).

3. Claims 97, 104, 109, and 110 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent 6,584,534 to Kobayashi in view of U.S. Patent 6,751,221 to Saito et al.

With regard to claim 97, Kobayashi teaches communicating between buses in packet networks involving isochronous and asynchronous modes. Kobayashi also teaches that in a network of devices (camcorder, vcr, tv, - see col 5, lines 4+) which involve sending communications via packets (col 6, lines 67+), internal resources are reserved in advance for the transferring of isochronous packets. See col 7, lines 15+. Kobayashi does not, however, teach that 1) resources are allocated wherein they are "adapted to a receiving mode" for isochronous packets (for applicants first case – see line 11 of claim 86) before the second network receives packets from the first network. Kobayashi also teaches memory storage areas 606 and 607.

Saito et al teaches resources being allocated wherein they are adapted to a receiving mode for isochronous packets. See the above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have pre-allocated isochronous memory resources in Kobayashi in the receiving network. In light of the teachings of Saito et al, in order to provide a means for providing for effective transfer of time sensitive (ie, isochronous data) between two networks.

With regard to claim 104, see member 1409 in figure 14.

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With regard to claim 109, see areas 107 and 108 of Kobayashi.

With regard to claim 110, see col 8 line 67 of Kobayashi (channel numbers).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Steven Blount whose telephone number is 571 - 272 - 3071. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00 - 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Chau Nguyen, can be reached on 571 - 272 - 3126. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free)

SB


10/27/05


Ajit Patel
Primary Examiner